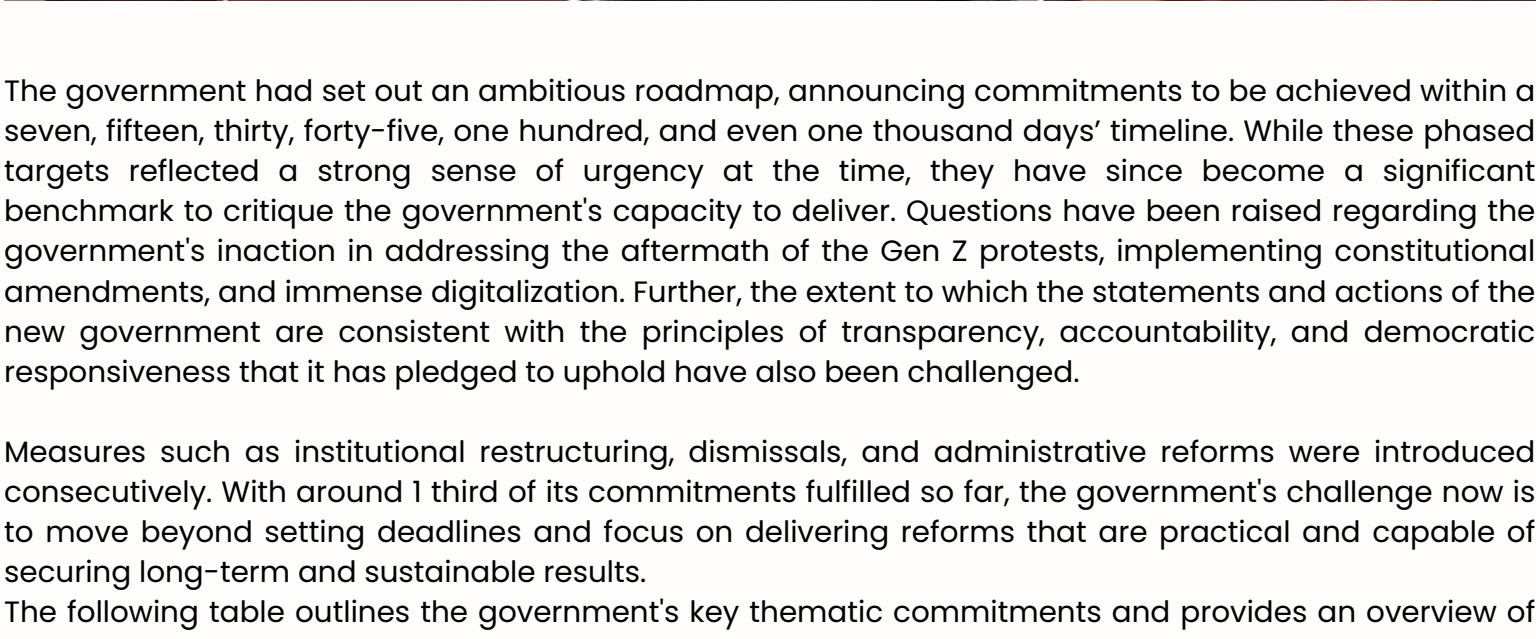


Nepal
GOVERNANCE
WEEKLY100 days of the government:
Promises and Practice

As the government completes its first 100 days in office, it has exhibited a series of fiscal, administrative, infrastructural, educational, and investment-related initiatives, intending to pave a different route from the past. Yet the central question remains as to whether the government has lived up to its commitment to institutionalize good governance, one defined by efficiency, transparency, accountability, and responsive public service, or has the promise of reform remained largely rhetorical?

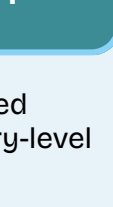
Ever since its inception, the government has had its narratives around buzzwords such as e-governance, integrated governance, and results-based agendas. These concepts reflect the state's restructuring agenda, designed to restore public confidence in government institutions, following the Gen-Z protests. Under the banner of a "new" style of governance, the administration has pledged to dismantle redundant institutions, reopen long-neglected high-profile cases, depoliticize the state apparatus, and foster policy coherence across the three tiers of government. These priorities were further reinforced in the fiscal year 2083/84 budget, which sought to position governance reform as the foundation for economic recovery and institutional renewal. [Here](#)

However, as the 100-day milestone approaches, the government's record reflects a more complex and uneven reality. While it has demonstrated momentum in certain policy and administrative domains, progress on many of the governance commitments has been inconsistent, delayed, and insufficiently institutionalized. Critics, including opposition parties, civil society actors, and governance observers, argue that the administration has yet to translate its reformist rhetoric into measurable outcomes.



The government had set out an ambitious roadmap, announcing commitments to be achieved within a seven, fifteen, thirty, forty-five, one hundred, and even one thousand days' timeline. While these phased targets reflected a strong sense of urgency at the time, they have since become a significant benchmark to critique the government's capacity to deliver. Questions have been raised regarding the government's inaction in addressing the aftermath of the Gen Z protests, implementing constitutional amendments, and immense digitalization. Further, the extent to which the statements and actions of the new government are consistent with the principles of transparency, accountability, and democratic responsiveness that it has pledged to uphold have also been challenged.

Measures such as institutional restructuring, dismissals, and administrative reforms were introduced consecutively. With around 1 third of its commitments fulfilled so far, the government's challenge now is to move beyond setting deadlines and focus on delivering reforms that are practical and capable of securing long-term and sustainable results. The following table outlines the government's key thematic commitments and provides an overview of the extent to which these commitments have been implemented during its first 100 days in office.

National Unity, Governance
and Administration Integrity

Targeted Action

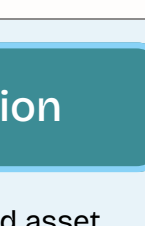
- Implement delivery-based governance with ministry-level KPIs
- Synthesize all parties' manifestos into a 'National Commitment' document.
- Form a taskforce to prepare constitutional amendment discussion paper
- Justice, rehabilitation and integrated package for Gen-Z protest-affected families
- Depoliticize public administration and abolish partisan trade unions
- Form high-level investigation committee within one week for Bhādra 24 incident
- Evaluate and abolish/restructure unproductive boards, committees and institutions
- Creating standardized methodology for assessing government organizations

Completed Commitments

- The Supreme Court approved dissolving partisan trade unions, and 1,594 political appointees were removed.
- Digital governance, courier expansion, and 300+ KPI plans with anti-middleman crackdowns moved forward.
- Relief to victims and families of victims of Gen Z protests have commenced
- Code of Conduct for civil service implemented

Remarks

- Although administrative rearrangements and restructuring of existing bodies have advanced, forming new taskforces and institutions, particularly for the investigation of Gen-Z protests, is still not urged by the government.



Anti-corruption regime

Targeted Action

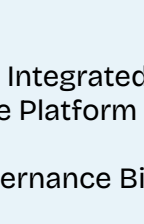
- Form an empowered asset investigation committee.
- Restructure National Vigilance Center.
- Establish Integrated Digital Asset Registry with risk-based red-flag system
- Issue Second National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
- Issue National Integrity Policy with whistleblower protection

Completed Commitments

- Anti-corruption jurisdiction has expanded to top officials, with active investigations underway.
- A High-level Asset Investigation Commission has been formed.
- Digital audit systems and citizen trust tools introduced to detect corruption.
- Money Laundering Department has filed seven cases that seek recovery of assets worth 11.8 billion
- Over 700 government vehicles have been retrieved to control misuse.
- Seven money laundering cases filed, seeking recovery of NPR 11.8 billion in assets.
- Armed Police Force deployed nationwide to protect industrial and commercial sectors for added vigilance.

Remarks

- In reducing redundant institutions and proceeding several cases of money laundering and corruption, the government has justified its priority in anti-corruption. However, the concern lies on the persistent lack of transparency in government's procedures and action to curb corruption related arrests, detainment and investigation.



Digital Governance System

Targeted Action

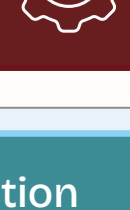
- Strengthen and make GIDMS user-friendly across all local bodies
- Make government apps/portals accessible for persons with disabilities and less tech-savvy users
- Enable applications via Nagarik App for police report, passport and license services
- Launch appointment booking system at citizen service centers
- Establish IT and e-Governance Office under PMO
- Establish National Integrated Digital Governance Platform
- Draft IT and e-Governance Bill
- Ban betting apps and related websites

Completed Commitments

- The Nagarik app expanded, but key services are still pending.
- Integrated public services have begun clearing backlogs.
- The budget supports data centers, digital parks, and fintech growth under Nepal Rastra Bank.
- Hello Sarkar grievance platform into a 24-hour public service with a real-time tracking
- The Nepal Telecommunications Authority has strengthened action against illegal online betting.
- National Advertising Policy introduced

Remarks

- With the government's massive expansion of digital services and surveillance across sectors to synthesize digital access among citizens, it seems to have overlooked the regime of pre-existing digital divide across the country.



Public Service and Social Development

Targeted Action

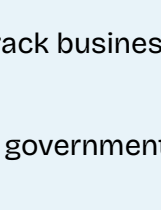
- Amend criminal property (seizure, control and confiscation) Regulations
- Assign at least Rs 1 crore to upgrade Nepal Police CIB technology
- Digitize faceless, time-bound, trackable citizenship, passport, NID services
- Return savings of cooperative victims
- Operate citizen service centers running for 12 hours across Nepal
- Start Free 'Blue Bus' services exclusively for women in all 7 provinces
- Upgrade Hello Sarkar, integrated dashboard with real-time monitoring

Completed Commitments

- Citizens can now get citizenship copies from any DAO through a new draft amendment.
- Nagarik App now features QR-coded provisional NIDs and smart license print statuses.
- Hello Sarkar's upgraded PMO dashboard connects over 3,800 offices for real-time grievance handling.
- Courier services expanded to 60 districts to deliver passports and documents directly to doorsteps.

Remarks

- The government has commenced digital, accessible, and prompt public service delivery. But its envisioned reforms have yet to adequately account for existing institutional infrastructure, digital capacity, and the state's overall readiness for implementation.



Economy, Tourism and Revenue Sectors

Targeted Action

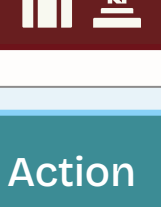
- Improve public-private partnership to improve and attract investments.
- Mandatory e-billing for large businesses
- Transfer dormant bank accounts to State Treasury
- Startup Fast Track business registration
- Consolidate of government funds
- Transform Employment Service Centres into Employment, Skills & Entrepreneurship Centres
- Relief & rehabilitation package for businesses affected by Gen-Z protests
- Introduce One-Door Approval system at Investment Board and a One-Door business platform
- Cottage & Small Industries registration at local offices
- Centralize CSR funds for priority sectors
- Tourism action plan (Lumbini, Achham, Bajura, Api Himal etc.)

Completed Commitments

- Online system of tax Administration
- Alternative Development Finance Act introduced
- Centralized Industry Registration Centre regulated
- Industry and Commercial Security Structure developed
- One Door Business Platform operational
- Wellness Tourism Strategy implemented
- Protection & Promotion Strategy for the private sector developed.
- Due diligence of domestic industries such as Hetauda Cement Industries have been stringent.
- Number of ministries reduced from 21 to 18 to reduce administrative costs.

Remarks

- Revenue based reforms seem null in terms of implementation whereby little to no efforts have attained progress in terms of restructuring and restoring confidence from the private sectors.



Infrastructure and Resource Development

Targeted Action

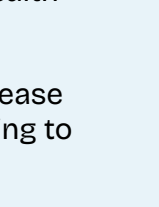
- Develop national project pipeline, review stalled projects and implement fast-track mechanism
- Database-based end-to-end e-procurement monitoring
- Draft umbrella Project Facilitation Law Monitor major road/transport projects by installing weighbridges at strategic points
- Devise Urban Development & Solid Waste Management Bills
- Protection of Fewa Watershed

Completed Commitments

- Public Procurement Act amended
- Integrated Drinking Water Coordination The task force developed
- Energy consumption growth and export strategy were developed.
- Developed a review report on existing Power Purchase Agreements (PPA)
- An action plan for Long-Term Financial Resource Management developed

Remarks

- Strategies regarding urban development, waste management, and energy exports have not been implemented.



Health and Education

Targeted Action

- Comprehensive health reform including concessions, a free health portal, burn wards, and air ambulance
- End partisan interference in the education and health sectors.
- Universities must release exam results according to published calendar
- Universities to remove citizenship requirement for undergraduate admission
- Develop alternative assessment system for primary-level education

Completed Commitments

- Code of Ethics of Health Professionals, developed by the Health Ministry.
- Political campaign to end political interference in universities.
- Approximately Rs 50 crore has been recovered from study leave misuse.

Remarks

- The government's urgency in removing political appointees on a first look seems bold, but in the absence of a plan for filling the void and managing institutional transition, it rather comes as a hostile approach toward previous appointments. The government needs to make adequate consideration of the broader consequences for any such decisions.



Land and Agriculture

Targeted Action

- Comprehensive agriculture reform with minimum prices for crops and mandatory payment of farmers.
- Digital registry of landless squatters within 60 days
- Protect public land, and investigate/take action against encroachment

Completed Commitments

- Minimum support price guideline for the farmers.
- Agriculture Bill draft introduced with provisions around identity, insurance support and crop prices determination
- Irrigation facilities extended to 2,948 hectares of land.
- Land ownership certificates to the landless squatters from the month of Asar commenced.
- Massive eviction of encroached settlers with arrangement of temporary holding centers.

Remarks

- Despite the government taking rapid steps for the evacuation, relocation and identification of the landless squatters, other issues concerning irrigation management and farmer's rights are yet to be seen in practice.

Nepal Governance Weekly is an analytical update of Nepal's current affairs based on media and real sources mining, to sensitize the communities on hot news on various political, economic, governance, and policy issues from the perspective of accountability.

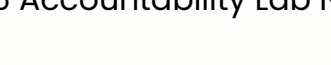
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